

**For President,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.**
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

We shall have something to say to-morrow about our city paper money, issued by individuals.

**TELEGRAPHIC.
LATER FROM
GENERAL TAYLOR.**
Preparing to march on San Luis.**CAPTAIN BAYLOR LOST 17 MEN.**

RICHMOND, 25 m. past 8 A. M. 31 Aug. The Matamoros flag of the 18th inst. has doubts as to General Taylor's movement upon San Luis.

But preparations for a forward march were making in all the departments.
Capt. Baylor in going from Cerralvo to Monterey with twenty men met a large body of Mexicans and lost all his men but three.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**ARRIVAL OF GEN. KEARNEY AND COL. FREMONT.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.

General Kearney and suite arrived at St. Louis on the 25th inst. They left California on the 18th of June and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 23d inst. His entire party consisted of 55.

Col. Fremont was under arrest at Fort Leavenworth, having come in with Gen. Kearney. The General came by the South Pass. The snow was deep in the mountains.

All peaceful in California when he left. Col. Mason was left in command of the land forces. The fleet off the Pacific coast consisted of the Columbus, 74; the frigate Congress, the sloops of war Portsmouth, Dale, and Warren, and storeships Lexington and Erie, under command of Com. Biddle. The Erie was to sail soon with 500 men southward.

GEN. SCOTT'S MARCH. By a private letter from a prominent officer in Gen. Scott's army, says the New Orleans Delta of the 22d inst., we learn that the General does not expect to reach the Capital in less than fifteen days. He left Puebla on the 7th of August. This is the 22d, and it is highly probable that on this very day Gen. Scott is making his triumphant entry into the famous city of the Aztecs.

A correspondent of La Patria says that Paredes left Vera Cruz a quarter of an hour after his arrival—met 3000 guerrillas a short distance from the walls, who travelled with him to Mexico—expected to be there on the 17th.

"We shall have another civil war in Mexico, during which General Scott will have an easy play, and Mr. T. will be the choice of government to treat with."—*Wash. Cor. Bull. Sun.*

Was it for this that Paredes was permitted to pass through Vera Cruz without molestation?

THAT LETTER of May 9th and signed by General Pillow was not written by him. He writes to the New Orleans Delta that he never wrote, never authorized it to be written, and does not adopt its sentiments. The forger must feel on the wrong side of the ditch!

COURT OF INQUIRY. We learn from the Puebla Star that a court of inquiry was held in Puebla by command of the General in Chief, to consider the discrepancies in the reports of the part which Col. Riley's brigade took in the action of Cerro Gordo. The court decided that Col. Riley's movements were all right and helped to gain the victory. The General in Chief approved of the decision. He also avers that the batteries attacked by General Pillow were more formidable than he (Gen. Scott) had supposed.

GEN. CLINCH. This sterling Whig is carrying all before him in Georgia. Thousands and thousands of Democrats will vote for him because they have faith in his honesty and integrity. He lays hold of the people's hearts just as old Zach does. Artful Dodge Towns will be where Gen. Pillow was when the great fight comes off, on the wrong side of the ditch.

OUT FOR MR. POLK. The Raleigh Standard the leading Democratic paper in North Carolina is out for Mr. Polk for a second term. It says that it knows no man better qualified to be President. The party presses are beginning to raise the visor.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. Four companies, 354 in all, of the 6th regiment of Ill. Foot, arrived at New Orleans under command of Maj. Livingston on the 21st inst. They were to be augmented by six companies more which were on their way from St. Louis, and to take passage forthwith for Vera Cruz.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans. One hundred and ten deaths the 48 hours ending 9 A. M. 22d August.

A Rough and Ready Club has been formed in Reading, Pa.

The Perry Standard and the Bedford Inquirer, both in Pennsylvania, have run up the Taylor flag. So we go.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Sunday night the buildings occupied by Connor & Son, type foundry—J. W. Bell, printer, and others, were burnt to the ground. An old man and his wife were consumed in the flames. The loss is \$50,000.

Professor McClintock has been acquitted of all criminality in the Carlisle slave business.

THE FIRST CRIME. Keps, who robbed the Tampico mail at New Orleans has been committed for trial. He cried bitterly and asked that his poor mother in Marion county should not know of his misfortune. It was his first crime.

Gov. Trumble, of Ohio, is down upon Mr. Kelly for trying to make it appear in his recent Railroad Letter that the Wheeling and Ohio route was the best for a Railroad in Columbus. Mr. Kelly, it appears, stretched the line rather too tightly.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We commend the following remarks, from the Louisville Journal of the 23d inst., to the consideration of the editor of the Union, and the Democrats in general. They will see that they need not lay the flattering unction to their soul, that the event which they pray for night and day is likely to happen. And we commend these remarks, too, coming from the source they do, to the consideration of such of our friends whose zeal is very naturally apt to run ahead of their judgment upon this question. Without further comment we submit the article:

"MR. CLAY—His Tour—The President. The Washington Union and other Loco-foco papers have charged that Mr. Clay's visit to the North was for electioneering purposes. If such had been Mr. Clay's object, he would have gone through New York and have visited Boston; but he has declined visiting either of those cities, notwithstanding the enthusiastic invitations extended to him by their citizens; and he has, as far as possible, avoided all other large cities in his tour. This is not the way of men who go out upon electioneering expeditions.

"The Union and its Loco-foco allies would rejoice to see Mr. Clay upon an electioneering tour, for such a spectacle would give them hopes of jealousy and heart-burnings and collisions among the Whigs. But they are destined to experience no such gratification. We know that Mr. Clay, at the disastrous close of the last Presidential canvass, which he did not regret for his own sake though he deeply regretted it for his country's, came unhesitatingly and manfully to the assistance of Mr. Fremont, and that he was a candidate for the Presidency, unless, in the progress of events, the whole people of the United States, regardless of party distinctions, should call him to the Presidency by acclamation. He indulged not the slightest expectation that this would ever happen, and he fully made up his mind, that, unless it should happen, he would remain forever in the retirement that was so dear to him; that he would never, under any circumstances, pass through another political conflict. What was his resolution then, is, we are sure, his resolution now. He will not be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy unless called to the high office by the general acclamation of all parties, and he well knows that he is not called to it by any such acclamation now. He knows that the Loco-foco, notwithstanding the readiness of many of them to abandon an Administration which they despise, are as violently opposed to him as ever, and that, notwithstanding the fiery enthusiasm manifested for him by tens of thousands of admirers wherever he goes, the first authorized announcement of his name for the Presidency would rally the Loco-foco party around its old standards, and be the signal for the renewal of all those malignant and remorseless assaults upon him which disgraced the party and the country in the campaign of '44. Knowing all this, he neither seeks nor can be prevailed on to accept the position of a candidate, for he is content, as well he may be, with the fame, which the whole nation awards to him, of being the first orator, the greatest statesman, and the most distinguished benefactor of his country."

Contested Indiana Seats. Mr. Davis has determined, we learn, not to contest Mr. Henley's seat in the next Congress, unless Mr. Dobson persists in disputing Mr. Dunn's seat. Let Mr. Dobson carry his threat into execution and the result will be as the States Island News predicts, his defeat and the success of Davis.

An Indian Prophetess. The Cherokee Advocate says a young girl of the Creek nation recently fell into a trance, and has since been prophesying to the tribe. She says that while in this inanimate state she had communion with invisible spirits, who learned her a song, which she sings with great beauty and effect. She has predicted one or two deaths, which have come to pass, and told from her own feelings of a murder, at the very time it was committed at a distance of several miles from her own home. She has also purchased her burial clothes, foretold at what time her death would take place and certain signs which would then be seen, and from which the world could judge of the sincerity of her professions and truth of her revelations.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. A short time since while a little child of a gentleman in this place was playing in the yard, says the Old Colony Record, it was suddenly attacked by a large rooster, and severely injured. The rooster struck it in the head with its spurs, cutting through its cheek and making other deep gashes on its face; it also picked the child's head and breast, and would probably have killed it, if the father had not fortunately happened to come into the yard in time to rescue it. The rooster was immediately killed.

REAL GRIT. During the great struggle to obtain a reformation of the church in Scotland, a Puritan, from some cause, fell into a ditch and could not get out. A passer-by observed him and offered his assistance, but the hero of mud would not accept it until he knew what was the religion of his kind neighbor. 'I am a Catholic,' was the reply. 'You may go,' said the other, 'I shall not be helped out of this ditch by a Catholic.'

CANNING. Lord Castlereagh made so many new words, that Canning called him the literary coward. 'He has got a mint in his mind,' said he. 'Mint in his mind,' replied Tierney, 'would be had sage in his head.'

CASE OF DAMAGES. Coleman, a free negro brought suit recently in Chester, Pa., against Dr. Muhlenberg for \$3000 damages in treating his dislocated shoulder. The jury rendered a verdict for \$30.

The Kent Islanders know how to do to die. They recently held a meeting and resolved—'Old Zach is the people's man, and he is our man.' Hurra for Rough and Ready forever!

A bridge is to be cut across the Illinois river at Peoria. It will be 2000 feet long.

DOWNED, yesterday, two little boys in Philadelphia while out fishing. It is supposed one fell in the river and the other trying to rescue him, both perished. Also a third lad who fell from a wharf.

NEGO CRUISED. A negro convicted of violence was hung in Effingham, Georgia, last week.

A NOBLE WOMAN. A lady recently died in the mountain country of Georgia aged 42 years. She had borne 24 children!

A young gentleman was one day arranging music for a young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses. 'Pray, Miss D., said he, 'what time do you prefer?' 'Oh,' she replied, 'carelessly, 'any time will do—but the quicker the better.'

THE ENGLISH NEWS.**VERY INTERESTING.
THE ELECTIONS.**

The elections for the English, Irish, and Scotch boroughs are now concluded. If the political parties are to be ranked as before into Liberals, Peelite, and Protectionists, the numbers will be considerably on the Liberal side, but the apparent numerical accession of strength gained by the Ministerial phalanx may, upon a division, be counterbalanced by the votes of the new members entertaining ultra, or independent opinions. The Ministerial or Liberal section would, if united, be about equal to the Peelite and Protectionist combined. With the exception of Free Trade questions respecting which there was a great split fixed between the more liberal Peelite and the Protectionist section, the latter being the majority in the House of Commons. One of the persons present having observed that the document was not written in a diplomatic style. The protest, however, was generally approved. The Neapolitan Government had remonstrated against the expulsion of M. Graciani, who asked to be tried.

Should any important question arise upon which all parties are as yet unpledged and unfettered, turning upon the great cause of public liberty, and involving the rights of the people against the aristocracy—then it will appear whether the present rancorous feeling of the Protectionist party against the Peelite would survive the trial; and such a question would test the integrity and consistency of the Peelite. The present distinctions of party cannot be of long duration. Either Sir Robert Peel, with such of his adherents as may continue attached to him, must form a virtual coalition with the Whigs, or they must return to their old seats "below the gangway," and merge into the Protectionist party, who, upon a new question would receive some designation, remaining still, as they ever will be, the great Tory party of the country.

The county contests have not exhibited so many similar features of excitement as the borough elections. The great contest of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the most numerous in the Kingdom, proposed Mr. Cobden just prior to the nomination day; and his name threw such terror into the hearts of his opponents that Mr. Denison, who had represented the West Riding for six years, did not venture to demand a poll; and Mr. Cobden was by acclamation elected the colleague of Lord Morpeth. Such a step cannot fail to have profound and lasting influence over the Free Trade sections in the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, a Liberal, has displaced Colonel Wood, a Conservative, in the county of Middlesex. Sir George Grey has also gained a county seat in Northumbria. In Ireland, our apprehensions of the loss of Mr. Stiel's seat have proved unfounded, but he gained his election only after a severe contest; whilst we are glad to say that Mr. Wye, one of the most enlightened Liberals of Ireland, has been defeated. Sir Denham Norreys, a rising influential member of excellent principles, has been successful again at Malloy.

IRELAND. The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 9th inst., in the Conciliation Hall. Mr. Samuel Murray, late candidate for Croyhead, presided. Having eulogized the late Mr. O'Connell, the chairman defended the policy of the association in opposing the Government officials at every meeting upon which they might present themselves. By the adoption and carrying into practice that policy the Government would at length be obliged to acknowledge the power of the people, and would not hesitate to make the repeal an open question, and the moment it was made an open question in the Cabinet the union would be re-established.

At a meeting held on the 9th inst. at the Rev. Dr. Magin, Catholic Bishop of the diocese, signed by the Bishop and thirteen other clergymen, expressive of their confidence in Mr. John O'Connell as their future leader. Mr. John O'Connell read a reply, in which he said that he would adhere to the sentiments and principles of his father with the same anxious exultation that the sentiment to the light of his father's name, which he had discovered that had preceded him. If by faithfulness to country—if by his humble anxiety to serve the interests of religion—if by the sacrifice of all, even to life itself, should be needed for the glorious cause that had his sanction, he would in any way entitle himself to a portion of their confidence, this should he ever act, thus influenced and guided.

Mr. J. Reynolds, M. P., and Mr. John O'Connell afterwards addressed the meeting, and at five o'clock the rest was pronounced to be 430.

Lord Dundas had died of malignant fever in Galway.

FRANCE. Another prosecution for corruption seems likely to be promoted by the Government. The National having published a statement, that an offer had been made by a person professing to have influence with the Government, to obtain a railway concession on the condition of receiving 450 shares of 1,000 francs each, the Procureur de Roi has summoned the editor to appear before the proper authorities, and to produce his proofs of the charge which he has made.

The fetes of July passed off as well as could be wished. The reception given to the King and the royal family was the most brilliant of the balcony of the palace of the Tuilleries was as cordial as usual. Some apprehensions were entertained of a disturbance, but there appeared to be no good ground for them. The show of military force was, however, very great, and had there been an outbreak it would have been speedily suppressed.

PORTUGAL. The latest intelligence from Lisbon is to the effect that the liberty of the press and of the subject had been restored by an ordinance, and the municipal elections were to be proceeded with, but no proceedings had been taken to assemble the Cortes, nor to dismiss the Ministry. It was expected at Lisbon that the Allied Powers, by a "collective note," would insist upon the terms of the Protocol being complied with, and thereby give the Queen an opportunity of getting rid of the present obnoxious Ministers. Remonstrances had been made by Das Antas against the ordinance, and consequently the prime minister had been obliged to resign. The country was tranquil, but its finances were in a bankrupt state. The results of the harvest were magnificent.

PRUSSIA. On the 3d inst., the court for the trial of the Polish prisoners engaged in the late insurrection, was opened at Berlin. Sixty accused were present, all of them belonging to the Polish nobility, and accused of being accomplices of Miculawski.

The suitings of the court were continued on the 4th, 5th and 6th instants, and evidence was adduced against the prisoners. Kozinski and Dalsowski, for having conspired with Miculawski in forming a democratic club for the purpose of planning the insurrection. The main point of the defence of the accused was that the insurrection was not against Prussia, and consequently, the crime could not be charged against them by that State. The trials have created great interest throughout Europe, the novelty of publicity in law proceedings of a criminal prosecution of this nature in Prussia rendering the proceedings of high importance. It was expected that sentence would be pronounced in a few days.

RUSSIA. A report has gained currency that the Emperor of Russia has decided to abdicate the throne and retire for the remainder of his days to Italy. The financial affairs which took place some months ago, is said to be connected with this intention. The Emperor is said to be suffering greatly; and considering the hereditary malady in the family, it is not surprising that such rumors should get circulated. In an official statement made by the Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg, detailing the proceedings in that department of the monetary transactions

of the past year, the large investments in French and English stocks are referred to; and it would appear that the operations in question have increased the conversion capital, substitutes in lieu of bullion by 25,000,000 silver roubles, a present profit of about four millions of sterling.

ITALY. Letters from Rome of the 29th ult. mention that the Austrian Cabinet had addressed a note to the Pontifical Government, in which it is declared that, in the event of any disturbances in the dominions of the church, the Austrian army would be obliged to intervene. Gen. Radetzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Lombardy, had been empowered to act according to circumstances. It was reported that Cardinal Ferretti had, in consequence of that notification, ordered the Swiss gendarmes, and all the troops disposable to march towards the northern frontier.

The Courier Livornese, of the 30th ult. announces that the Pope had summoned Cardinal Nephew to Rome. The protest of the new Secretary of State against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, had been in the presence of the members of the corps diplomatique, with the exception of the Ministers of Austria and Naples, who had received no invitation. One of the persons present having observed that the document was not written in a diplomatic style. The protest, however, was generally approved. The Neapolitan Government had remonstrated against the expulsion of M. Graciani, who asked to be tried.

GREECE. Accounts from Athens to the 30th ultimo state that not a single member of the Opposition had returned to the new Chamber. This fact speaks volumes as to the manner in which Greece must have proceeded to have procured this wonderful unanimity. It is supposed that Coletti has at last determined to make the required apology to the Turkish Government for the insults offered to M. Musurus. The Greek papers went with frightful details of massacre, amounting to 100 men, were pursued by the Maniotes, by order of the general commanding the royal army, and 70 were cut to pieces.

TURKEY. The Sultan has deprived Mehmet Ali Pacha, his brother-in-law, of his post of Captain Pacha, which gave him a seat in the cabinet. The motive of this dismissal is not yet known.

The Missourians are complaining because the President calls out an inadequate force to punish the Indians on the Plains. They say that it would require at least 2000 troops to overcome the Camanches.

The Ohio State Journal says that should Gen. Taylor be the Whig candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency, it will yield the old Hero its cheerful support. That's spoken like a true Whig!

TRUE TRANSLATION. The passage in Cicerio's second oration against Catiline, 'Abiit, except, evasit, erupit,' has been thus happily rendered—'he's gone, he's cleared out, he's out sick, he's absquatulated.'

Mortality Among Indians. We learn that a singular mortality is prevailing among the Little Crow Indians—a band of the Sioux—near St. Peters. The disease partakes of the character of flux, and is accompanied by fever and great prostration. Within three weeks, forty-five adults and a greater number of children have died. Want of wholesome food is supposed to be the principal cause.

The late California Revolution. "This revolution originated in an attempt, on the part of the Mexican authorities, to drive out the Americans who had settled here, on the plea that they had not complied with the laws of citizenship. These laws require that every one, who would possess an interest in the soil, should marry a native of California and become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. These laws could not be complied with, unless the emigrant would consent to repudiate his wife and his religion. Reduced to this extremity, they took up arms, and they are resolved never to lay them down till California shall be a free and independent republic. Their first step will be to connect themselves with the United States; even the English emigrants openly avow this.

"There are not as I can learn, twenty families in California, save those connected with the Mexican government, who do not openly or secretly encourage the revolution. Every week brings a report of some new village having risen and run up the American flag. One of the Mexican prefects, who owns a large extent of country and commands a great many tenants, has fortified his castle and run up our flag."

The editor of the Washington Union, though appalled at the result of the Tennessee election, is unwilling to believe that it is a verdict against the Administration. He says it is impossible that the people should "turn against their country in the midst of a foreign war." To be sure it is impossible that the people should turn against their country either in war or in peace, but they are giving frequent and very conclusive proofs that it is by no means impossible for them to turn against the President and his Cabinet. If Mr. Polk cannot distinguish between himself and the country, the country can make the distinction very easily.

The utter astonishment felt at Washington that States should turn against the Administration in time of war explain the motives of the functionaries of Government in precipitating the country into war in the way they did. They flattered themselves, the half-idiots, that during a foreign war, the people of the United States would go for the Administration in all political elections under the idea that to go for the Administration was to go for the country! If they have not learned a different lesson by this time, the people will take great pleasure in completing their instructions.

Why is it that the Mexican Government is evidently so much less desirous of peace than the Government of the United States? Isn't it because the Mexicans know that our Loco-foco Congress authorized our Loco-foco President to buy a peace from them for three millions of dollars? Wouldn't they be great fools to seem disposed to grant voluntarily what they know our government is prepared to buy from them at such a price?

C- Edwards Lester, in his life of Sam Houston, says that his hero was the Son of excellent parents. Sam's mother have been a most excellent and virtuous woman and been well esteemed by every body, but she bore a very bad character.

THE NEWARK ADVERTISER asks "under whose auspices the Plainfield fair was got up." It is under the auspices of M. Y. Beach, the Loco-foco editor of the New York Sun—"sub tegmine fagi," as Virgil says.

The Ettrick Shepherd, who was very fond of writing about dogs, says, in one of his tales, that the face of a faithful dog always grows to be like that of his master. This explains the exceeding ugliness of the Loco-foco editors of the United States. The faces of the faithful creatures are all getting to be like that of their master Polk, who is the ugliest man in the nation.

HAVANA, August 17. Molasses is at 2 1/2 a 3 for such qualities as are to be had now. A cargo of sweet brought 31.

There is but little inquiry for vessels, and we quote \$1 for sugars. One thousand kegs of lard sold at \$18. Exchange on London 95 1/2 per cent. premium. New York and Boston 141 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M. The news by the steamer Guatemala has unsettled the market for breadstuffs, and caused a decline in prices. Not much done in Flour. Holders of Howard street brands were contending for \$5 62, but towards the middle of the day sales of about 4000 bushels were made at \$5 50, more than which cannot now be obtained. This is a decline of 12 1/2 to 13 cts per bushel since Saturday. City Mills holding at \$5 75; no sales. Nothing done in Corn Meal. Some transactions in Wheat at a decline of 5 to 7 cents per bushel since Saturday.

Several parcels, amounting to 3000 bushels prime reds, have been taken at 105 to 108 cents. Some all choice lots brought a few cents more. We note a sale 2000 bushels at 110 cts. There was also a sale of 2000 bushels red at 106 cts. Sales of white Wheat at 114 1/2 cents. Family Flour white is worth 12 1/2 cents. Small sales of white Corn at 90-92 cts; yellow is worth about the same prices. Oats 33 1/2 cts; Rye 70 cts. Provisions remain as last quoted, without much demand. No change in Groceries.

Whiskey in barrels is selling at 28 1/2 cents per gallon; in hhd. 25 1/2 cts.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Monday, August 30. \$1000 Baltimore 6's, 1850, 1001 \$1000 United 6's of 1867 closed at 105 asked, 104 bid; Treasury 6's at 104 asked, 103 1/2 bid; Maryland 6's closed at 89 asked, 88 1/2 bid. Baltimore 6's of 1890 at 101 asked, 100 1/2 bid. Bal. & Ohio Railroad shares 47 1/2 asked, 47 bid.

[Patriot.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 30, 6 P. M. Nothing new in stocks, prices unchanged, market dull.

Steamer's news unsettled flour market. Sellers, but no buyers at a reduction. Holders unwilling to take offers.

Grain market unsettled. Holders willing to take less, but no purchasers. Buyers waiting a further extension. Provisions and groceries unchanged. Cotton quiet and dull. Whiskey in barrels 28c. Balt. Pat.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 6 P. M.

Private letters by steamer quote Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, in Liverpool on the day of sailing, at 24 shillings, and Western Canal at 26. Indian Corn, best, 22 per qr. Wheat 66-68.

News has had a depressing effect on the market for breadstuffs. Buyers ask a concession of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cts per barrel. No sales. Average decline in Wheat of 6 to 7 cts. Corn, no change. Cotton drooping.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30, 2 P. M.

Steamer's news unsettled the market, unable to arrive at fair quotations. Two and a half feet water in the channel. Balt. Pat.

CITY AFFAIRS.**PORT OF WASHINGTON.**

ARRIVED AUGUST 31.

Two Brothers, Robert Murdoch master, wood to Geo. Mattingly, river.

Way Mark, Wm. Purdy master, wood to George Mattingly, river.

CANAL TRADE, AUGUST 31.

Arrivals up to 1 o'clock, P. M.

Canal boat Hornet, wood for several citizens.

Louis, wood for Mr. Hagar.

Long Branch, wood for several citizens.

Barber Elm, wood for Capt. Neal.

Liberty, wood for J. Hill.

Try, seneca store, for G. Cameron.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO 9 P. M.

Coleman's.

Jno S Emerson, St. Louis

J B Buell, S Carolina

J B Forney, Alabama

Thos A Hamilton, do

J A Corey, S Carolina

Geo F Cole, do

A S Hull, do

Dr Ewing and lady, Ky

Misses Ewing, do

Miss Butler, do

A Person, lady, and ser't do

J Garrett and lady, Charlottesville

W Scott, Pennsylvania

Jno V Gardner, Rio de Janeiro

G K Rauer, Georgia

Mrs V Dalbougne, do

Miss White, do

Mr. J. Reynolds, M. P., do

N P Bennett, Maryland

Miss Brant, do

W M Ambler, Virginia

P Wilmer and servant, Md

P L Smith, Illinois

P Oliver, N Y

Jaac Evert, Kentucky

Capt E A Ogden, U S A

A Adams, Ia

Mrs E Melary, Philadelphia

John Ellison and lady, Elliot House

Brown's.

Mr Starr and 4 ladies, Baltimore

Mr Kirkwood, Baltimore

Mr Bowen, U S R

A W Gardner, Maryland

J W Hilleary, Maryland

J N Snow, North Carolina

G W Johnston, Baltimore

Miss Gargon, Maryland

Jas Martin, Virginia

L C Dero, and lady, Virginia

Wm Cecil, Maryland

Samuel Cecil, Maryland

Miss Cecil, Maryland

R M Simpson, Massachusetts

H Martin, Massachusetts

D L Hunley, Maine

Samuel Plummer, New York

J H Ruddock, Baltimore

W F Berry, Maryland

Class Cameron, U S M

J M Cameron, North Carolina

C B Williams, New York